Ohio Statesma

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DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

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Office, Nos. 36, 38 and 40 North High Street

TERMS.

(INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.)

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Ponetually attended to.

UNDERTARES,

SPEECH OF Hon. Samuel S. Cox

ON MISCEGENATION AND SLAVERY Delivered in the House of Congress on Wednes day, February 17th, 1864.

The writer gives us his theory of the war Although the war has not quite reached the miscegenetic point yet, it progresses visibly.

After showing how other wars have blended the various bloods of the world, he

says:

It will be our noble prerogative to set the example of this blending of blood. It is idle to maintain that this present war is not a war for the negro. It is a war for the negro. It is a war for the negro. It is a war for the negro and rights or his physical freedom; it is a war, if you please, of amaigamation, so called—a war looking, as its, and fruit, to the blending of the white and black.—All attempts to end it without a recognition of the political, civil, and social rights of the negro will only lead to still bloodier battles in the future. Let us be wise and look to the end. Let the war so on nutil every black man and avery black woman is free. Let it go on until the gride of caste is deheaven. Let it so on until charet, and state, and society recognize not only the propriety but the necessity of the fusion of the white and black (laughter) in short, until the great truth shall be declared in our public documents and announced in the messages of our Presidents, that it is desirable the white man should marry the black woman and the white woman the black man—that the race should become melaleuketic before it becomes miscegenetic. (Great laughter.)

This is the language of scientific progress, soon to become familiar to the gen-tlemen on the other side. The author pro-

The next step will be the opening of California to the teeming millions of eastern Asia. The patience, the industry, the ingenuity, the organizing power, the skill in the nechanic arts which characterize the Japanese and Chinese must be transplanted to our soil, not merely by the immigration of the inhabitants of these nations, but by their incorporation with the composite race which will hereafter rule this continent.

tinent.

It must be remembered that the Indians whom we have displaced were copper-colored; and no other complexion, physiologis; affirm, can exist permanently in America. The white race which settled in New England will be unable to maintain its vitality as a blond people. The darker shades of color live, and thrive, and the consumption so prevalent in our Eastern States is mainly confined to the yellow-haired and thin-blooded blondes.

what a sad picture this for our New England friends! Oh, ye yellow-haired and thin-blooded Yankees! Mingle! mingle! mingle while ye may! It is the sure cure for your asthmas and consumptions.

Still speaking of these thin-blooded New Englanders, he says:

They need the intermingling of the rich tropic temperament of the negro to give warmth and fullness to their natures. (Laughter.) They feel the yearning, and do not know how to interpret it. (Laughter.) The physician tells tham they must travel to a warmer climate. They recognize in this a glimpse of the want they feel, though they are hopeless of its efficacy to fully restore the lost vitality. Still they feel the nameless longing.

the nameless longing.

"Yet waft me from the harbor mouth,
Wild wind! I seek a warmer sky,
And I will see before I die
The palms and temples of the South."

It is only by the infusion into their very system of
the vital forces of a tropic race that they may regain
health and strength. We must accept the facts of
nature. We must become a yellow-skinned, blackhaired people—in fine, we must become miscegens if
we would attain the fullest results of civilization.—
[Laughter.]

This enthusiastic theorist then shows that all religions are derived from the dark races. He calls to us from the tombs of Egypt, and solves the Sphynx riddle of our na-tional destiny. That solution is this: that "It we would fill our proper places in na-ture we must mingle our blood with all the children of the common father of humani-

ty." Thus and thus only can we hope for redemption by a pure religion. The cold skepticism of the Caucasian will then be expunged in the more genial faith which niscegenation will produce. Hear him:

miscegenation will produce. Hear him:

May we not hope that in the happier bereafter of
this continent, when the Mongolian from China and
Japan, and the negro from his own Africa, shall have
bleat their more emotional natures with ours, that
here may be witnessed at once the most perfect religion as well as the most perfect type of maskind
the world has yet seen? Let us, then, embrace our
black brother; liaughter] let us give him the intellect, the energy, the nervous endurance of the cold
North which he needs, and let us take from him his
emotional power, his love of the spiritual, his delight
in the wonders which we understand only through
faith. In the beautiful words of Emerson:

"He has the avenues to God

"He has the avenues to God Hid from men of northern brain, Far beholding, without cloud, What these with slowest steps attain."

The writer then goes on to show what this miscegen will become physiologically He will be the realization of the ideal, not of the white or of the black race, but the perfect ideal of the blended races! The artist is called in to adorn by the rarest touches of the facile pencil this production of advanced abolitionism:

The ideal or type man of the future will blend in himself all that is passionate and emotional in the darker races, all that is imaginative and spiritual in the Asiatio races, and all that is intellectual and perceptive in the white races. He will also be composite as regards color. The purest miscegen will be brown, with reddish cheeks, curly and waving bair, dark eyes, and a fullness and suppleness of form not now dreamed of by any individual people.

dramed of by any individual people.

Adam, the progenitor of the race, as his very name signifies, was made of red earth; and, like the inhabitants of Syria and Mesopotamia, must have been of a tawny or yellow color. The extreme white and black are departures from the original type. The Saviour is represented very falsely in paintings as being light-haired and white-skinned, when, in truth, he must have been a man of very dark complexion, as were all the Palestine Jews. They were a tawny or yellow race. The fact has been noticed that the Amharic, the language of the Abyssinian, is remarkably analagous to the Hebrew, rendering it probable that the Jews were partly of Abyssinian or negro origin.

The writer makes the same mistake which others have made in confounding the Abyssinian with our Congo negro. They are ut-terly unlike in form and feature as well as in mind and character. The author's elo-quence is better than his science; for with what enthusiasm does he close his appeal to the members of the Abolition party:

what enthusiasm does he close his appeal to the members of the Abolition party:

We arge upon white men and women no longer to glory in their color: it is no evidence of cultivation or of parity of blood. Adam and Christ, the type men of the world's great eras, were red or yellow, and to men of this color, above all others, must be communicated the higher inspirations which involve great spiritual truths, and which bring individuals of the human family into direct communion with supernatural agencies.

These theories, which seem so novel to us, have been a part of the gospel of abolition for years. The celebrated authoress of Unele Tom's Cabin has made a pen-portrait of a miscegenetic woman and man in her novel called Dred. She makes them the central figures in her graphic scenes of southern life. Harry, the quadroon overseer, and Lisette, his wife, are described as of that "mixed blood which seems so peculiarly fitted to appreciate all the finer aspects of conventional life." Harry's power was such, owing to the constitution inherited from his father, tempered by the soft and genial temparament of the beautiful Eboe mulattress who was his mother, that, through fear or friendship, upon the plantation there was universal subordination to him. Lisette is described as a delicate, airy little creature, formed by a mixture of the African and French blood, producing one of those fanciful, exotic combinations that give the same impression of brilliancy and richness that one receives from tropical insects and lowers! Her eyes have the hazy, dramy languor which is so characteristic of the mixed races.

With such sensuous portraiture as his original, the author I am considering finds

is so characteristic of the mixed races.

With such sensuous portraiture as his original, the author I am considering finds all the characteristics of perfect ideal beauty in the—nagro girl! He copies them with fidelity, if he does not surpass the original.

I call the attention of gentlemen upon the other side to this remarkable picture, for they will find its living conterpart only in the crazed skulls of their fanatic supporters.

In what does beauty consist? In richness and originations of color, and gracefulness of curve and outline. What does the Anglo-Saxon, who assumes that his race monopolizes the beauty of the earth look for in a lovely woman? Her cheeks must be pouting, her a lovely woman? Her cheeks must be pouting, her teeth white and regular, her eyes large and bright; her hair must curi about her head, or descend in crinkting waves; she must be morry, and the second in crinkting waves; she must be morry, and tild of poetry and sentiment, fond of song, childlike and artless. But all these characteristics belong, the actist has never portrayed so perfect a woman to the fancy ar whom, choosing his subject from some other than the Caucasian race, he has been able to introduce the marvelous charm of the combination of colors in her face. Not alone to the white face, even when tinted with mantling blood, is the fascination of female loveliness imputed. The author may state—and the same experience can be witnessed to by thousand—that the most beautiful girl in form, feature, and every attribute of feminic loveliness he ever saw was a mulatto. By crossing and improvement of different varieties, the strawberry, or other garden fruit is brought nearest to perfection, in sweetness, size and fruit—case. This was a ripe and complete woman, persecting the best elements of two sources of parentage. Her complexion was warm and dark, and golden with the heat of tropical suns, lips full and luscious, cheeks perfectly molded and tinged with deep crinkess half cuelled, and "Whose glossy black

To shame might bring

"Whose glossy black To shame might bring The plumage of the raven's wing."

This pamphleteer is a thorough philoso-pher. He holds that the slaveholders South are a superior race, owing to their intimate communication from birth to death with the communication from birth to death with the colored race. Their emotional power, fervid oratory, and intensity of thought and will are attributed to this association. Their ability to cope with the North in battle is found to consist in the fact that the presence of Africans in their midst in large numbers infuses into the air a sort of barbaric malaria; a miasm of florceness which after malaria; a miasm of flerceness, which after long intercourse between the races comes to infect the white men and even the women also! I would fail in my promise to elucidate this new creed of abolition, did I not call attention to the argument which the writer draws from the fact that contraries like each other and that the blonde incontinently falls in love with the black! From this principle of asthetics or lust the author deduces his highest type of beauty. From this source of opposite yet mingling emo-tions he thinks that civilization will be en-

hanced and glorified! I give his deductions as well for their novelty as for his felicity in choosing the names by which he illustrates them. Let

me again quote:

Such of our readers as have attended anti-slavery meetings will have observed the large proportion of hondes in the assemblage. This peculiarity is also ficticeable in the leading speakers and agitators in the great anti-slavery party. Mr. Horace Greeley, of the New York Tribuns, known for his devotion to the nearo race, is as opposite as a man possibly can be to the people to whom he has shown his attachment by long and carnest labor for their welfare. In color, complexion, structure, mental habits, peculiarities of all kinds, they are as far apart as the poles, the very opposite of the negro. His complexion, stitution enter the constitutions of the several States; and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything pertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the Constitution; that all efforts by abolitionists or others made to the pure negro. Mr. Theodore Tilton, the eloquent young editor of the Andependent, who has already achieved immortality by advecating enthusiastically the doctrine of miscegronation, flaughter)—we mean angelic after the type of Rapheal, which is not the true angelic feature, because the perfact type of the samp have of the young man noted for his augule type of feature—laughter)—we mean angelic after the type of Rapheal, which is not the true angelic feature, because the perfact type of the samp have of the young man noted for his augule type of feature—laughter)—we mean angelic after the type of Rapheal, which is not the true angelic feature, because the perfact type of the samp have an interference. Beginning out the repetition of this idea of non-interference. Beginning out the repetition of this idea of non-interference. Beginning with 1840 and let allone other peoples." Our platforms are but tile repetition of the sides of non-interference. Beginning out the allone other peoples." Our platforms are but the repetition of the state hending with 1860, we resolved—

That Congress has no power, under the Constitutions of the several States, and that me again quote: Douglass, a noble specimen of the meialeuketic American, [laughter,] in one of his spesches: "We love the white man, and will remain with him. We like him too well to leave him; but we must possess with him the rights of freemen." Our police courts give painful evidence that the passion of the colored race for the white is often so uncontrollable as to overcome the terror of the law. It has been so, too, upon the southern plautations. The only remedy for this is legitimate melaleuketic marriage. (Laughter,)

The revelations at Hilton Head and along the Carolina coast might have been added to the illustrations above to show the irre-pressible affection between white women and black men and black women and white

But on that-I forbear! Sir, I cannot pursue this style of remark further. The contemplation of such disgusting theories is not pleasant. I have been challenged to go into it by my friend from Massachusetts. This is my apology. The gentlemen on the other side may be unconscious of the path they are traveling under the lead of these amalgamationists. But they must follow. They may protest, but we know that they will yield, for they have ever yielded to their extreme men. As this very writer himself truly says,

I have quoted these extracts to show that there is a doctrine now being advertised and urged by the leading lights of the Abolition party, toward which the Republican party will and must advance. See how they have advanced for the last two or three years! They used to deny, whenever it was charged, that they favored black citizenship; yet now they are favoring free black suffrage in the District of Columbia, and will favor it whenever in the South they need it for their purposes. The Attorney will favor it whenever in the South they need it for their purposes. The Attorney General of the United States has delared the African to be an American citizen. The Secretary of State grants him a passport as such. The President of the United States calls him an American citizen of African descent. The Senate of the United States is discussing African equality in street cars. We have the negro at every moment and in cornection with the African policies of confiscation and emancipation in their various shapes for the past three years, culminating

Mr. Speaker, since I have been upon the floor, the gentleman from Maxichusetts more than hinted that the Democracy might desire to compete with his party in this new scheme of miscegenation. Not at all, sir. Our prejudices are strong, but they are in favor of our own color. We have, in times past, affiliated with the Democracy South, but I do not understand that the Democratic party North is responsible for what the ic party North is responsible for what the Democratic party South did since or when they separated from us, or since and when they divided our party and helped you to divide the Union. The Democratic party of the North never was a pro-slavery party, as has been libelously charged. [Laughter on the Republican side.] Oh, I know you laugh, gentlemen, at that; but your laugh is "like the crackling of thorns under a

The Scripture tells you what kind of laughter that is. It would be unparlialaughter that is. It would be unparlia-mentary to characterize it further. I re-peat it, the Democracy North never was a pro-slavery party. I know the contrary has been reiterated by the crew who have floated on the summer current of northern prejudice, until many good people believe it. A grosser falsehood was never uttered. Even Horace Greeley is ashamed any more to repeat it. He stated the other day our position correctly, when he said that "northposition correctly, when he said that "north-ern Democracy is not really pro-slavery, but anti-intervention; maintaining, not that slavery is right, but that we of the free States should mind our own business and let alone other people's." Our platforms are but the repetition of this idea of non-

vant of them, I call the attention of the House to the bold strides which have been made since we last met, by fraud and force, to crush out the institution of slavery. I need not point you to the black recruiting system in Maryland and Missouri. I need not rehearse the orders of generals and subordinates, all working to this end, re-gardless of the rights of property or local sovereignty. Slavery hangs precariously, by a hair, in Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisi-ana, Maryland, Missouri, and Florida. Even in old Kentucky, where her loyal people cared less for it and more for their State right over it, anti-slavery is at work. Wherever in our lines slavery yet exists, it is comparatively free and altogether profitless. It works at its own will, and not at the will of the master. Outside of our lines-within the Gulf States—slaves once worth \$2,000 are now only worth their \$100 in gold; and this depreciation will go on if our armies continue to penetrate the South. If it thus go on, where will it end? In the grave of the slave! Read the accounts of mortality among the blacks, especially those in the military. Each camp is a hospital. The deserted families perish by their removal from their homes, by vice and starvation. We of this side have no power to stop it. The war

As this very writer himself truly says, (page 58:)

As the war has progressed, men's minds have been opened more and more to the true cause of our country addituities. Human nature is imperfect; it can ordinarily take in only half or quarter truths. It was a great step in the advance when the country willingly accepted the truth that all men should be free. But it might not have been seen by many that further along in the path of progress we should recognise the great doorine of human brotherhood, and that human brotherhood comprehended not merely the personal freedom, but the acknowledgment of the political and social rights of the negro, and the provision for his entrance into those family relations which form the dearest and strongest ties that bind humanity together. Once place the races upon a footing of perfect equality, and these results will surely, follow.

Let it be understood, then, that equality before the law, for the negro, secures to him freedom, privilege to secure proporty and public position, and, above all, carries with it the uttimate fusion of the segre, and white races. When this shall be accomplished by the inevitable influence of our country will have passed away. It is the true solution of the country, the difficulties, and he is blind who does not see it. The President of the United States, fortunately for the country. He discovered, first, that this was physically impossible, and, second, that the law and the country. He discovered, first, that this was physically impossible, and, second, that the law and the provided manual in value to more than the debts of all the nations of the earth. The negro is rooted on this continent, we cannot remove him, we must not because slavery was guarantied by it.—

The President of the United States, fortunately for the country. He discovered, first, that this was physically impossible, and, second, that the law and the country was provided to the chaos of this conflict. We have been the champions of local and State liberty, not because slavery was g Gentlemen of the other side have here laid down for them the shining pathway that will lead them out of the troubles with which their ill-judged emancipation schemes have environed them. Whether they will follow it, time will show. Events will show whether the American people.

Which destroys the slave with slavery; not by usurpations upon the rights of the States and the people, which destroy both free-doom and slavery and slave, but by the sovereign intelligence of the people of the State who alone are responsible for the existence of their own domestic institutions.

I am not inspect to save with slavery; not by usurpations upon the rights of the States and the people, which destroys both free-doom and slavery and slave, but by the sovereign intelligence of the people of the States who alone are responsible for the will show whether the American people.

schemes have environed them. Whether they will follow it, time will show. Events will show whether the American people will not have a thorough and honest white man's disgust for all these African policies, culminating, as they must, in amalgamation, so as in time to reverse the wheel of revolution, and thus save both races—the ope from continued slaughter and the other from eventual and certa—termination.

I have quoted these extracts to show that there is a doctrine now being advertised and urged by the leading lights of the Abolition party, toward which the Republican party will and must advance. See how they have advanced for the last two or three years! They used to deny, whenever it was charged, that they favored black citizenship; yet new they are favoring free black suffrage in the District of Columbia, and will favor it whenever in the South they need it for their own doneste mistions.

I am not insensible to the signs of the times. Judging by what we daily see here in this House, the border States, through the blandishments of power, the fear of ruin, the tyranny of the bayonet, and the corruption of greenbacks, are, I think, gradually being persuaded to yield before the genius of universal emancipation! The music of the old Union is hushed in the bugies of war. The Northern Democracy, in struggling to preserve the institutions of those States, and in doing which they been and are yet in sympathy with their only proper representatives, have done so from no love of slavery; but because, in the language of the Chicago platform, they would by preserving State institutions. "preserve the balance of power, on which the blandishments of power, the fear of ruin, the tyranny of the bayonet, and the corruption of greenbacks, are, I think, gradually being persuaded to yield before the genius of universal emancipation! The music of the old Union is hushed in the bugies of the old Union is hushed in the bugies of the old Union is hushed in the bugies of the old Union is hushed in the bugies of the old Union is hu

TELEGRAPHIC.

Louisville, Feb. 22.—The Freedom Convention met at noon in the U.S. court room. About one hundred delegates were present from Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee and Arkansas. The convention organized by the election of Hon. W. P. Thomason, of Kentucky Presidents M. M. election of Hon. W. P. Thomason, of Kentucky, President. Vice Presidents, M. M. Brien, Tenn.; T. W. Wolf, Ark.; J. L. Nixon, Ky.; John McNeil, Mo. Secretaries, J. L. Sarler, Tenn.; Jas. Tarsig, Mo.; Jno. Campbell, Ky.; Maj. S. J. Barnes, Ark. The Secretary read communications inviting the convention en masse to attend the laying of the corner-stone of the Union soldiers' monument at Cape Hill Cemetry. A committee of three from each. State represented were appointed to draft resolutions: Arkansas, H. H. Wolff, S. J. Barnes, Geo. G. Shumark; Tennessee, Robert Targuhanson and J. Tinler; Kentucky, James Speed, Geo. G. Blakely, D. T. Sanford; Wisconsin, Col. Moss; Colorado, Jno. T. Home.

The Convention adjourned at three in the afternoon to meet at seven this evening that the rebel privateer Tuscarora had been seized by the British authorities for violationg neutrality laws, by landing a portion of her cargo on that coast.

VOLUNTEERS & CONSCRIPTS!

To sold time rebel privateer Tuscarora had been seized by the British authorities for violationg neutrality laws, by landing a portion of her cargo on that coast.

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To sold time, the representation of her cargo on that coast.

The convention of her cargo on that coast.

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The convention of her cargo on

the afternoon to meet at seven this evening to hear an address from Chas. D. Drake, of Missouri, which was brief but eloquent; subsequent to which the committee on Res-olutions not having reported the Convenadjourned to to-morrow at 10 o'clock. During the afternoon session of the Convention the following circular was distrib-uted among several of the members.

[Here follows the circular that we printed on Tuesday morning, headed "A most important Document," and signed by "S. C. POMEROY, Chairman National Executive Committee"-advocating the nomination of CHASE and opposing that of Lincoln .-EDITOR STATESMAN.]

Interesting Items.

New York, Feb. 23 .- A special to the Tribune says: At recent sessions of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, Judge Underwood presiding, at Norfolk, twenty-eight cases of condemnation under the confiscation law were mi 'e. The seceeder's cover a large

amount of valuable property.

Major Gen. G. H. Rueker, Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Washington, has asked to be relieved from duty here and sent into the field. The Maryland State Convention at Balti-

more to-day, instructed delegates to the National Convention to vote for Mr. Lincoln as their first and only choice. Within a few weeks the Secretary of the Navy has again decided to add another fleet to the National squadrons, in compliance

with invitations. Propositions have been made to construct the new vessels. They are to be entirely of iron, and are not inof the 16th says the rebels are said to be now at Kingston. Their force is estimated at twenty-five thousand. An expedition is

The Times' Hilton Head letter of the 18th says: Operations in Florida are still going on, although as yet there has been no fighting of moment. The advance forces are at Barbera. Within two or three days the cavalry have been at work in the country a few miles off the Florida Central Railroad, but have not effected any brilliant achievement. Trains of cars are running between Jacksonville and Barbera. Con siderable difficulty is experienced in getting boats of moderate draft over St. John's bar. The wind blows and tends to increase the

Jacksonville is beginning to assume quite business aspect. Traders have succeeded in obtaining permits to land their goods, and it is stated that a party contemplates opening a large hotel. Large droves of cattle and hogs have been driven into our lines within the past few days. It is reported that Beauregard is on his way from Savannah with a large force to oppose our further progress toward the interior. The road is clear from Jacksonville to Lake City, and we do not fear meeting the enemy in force this side of the Swanee river. The permanent occupation of Florida may be set down as a fixed fact.

The Steamer Bohemian Sunk. PORTLAND, Feb. 23.—The steamer Bo hemian, from Liverpool, struck on the rocks four miles outside Cape Elizabeth last evening and sunk about two miles from shore. The night was clear and the Cape light in full view. All the cabin passengers were saved. She had two hundred steerage passengers. One boat was swamped alongside, drowning several persons. The cargo, mostly for provincial and Canadian account, was valued at one million.

Among the names of steerage passengers are R. Farret, wife and three children, of Cincinnati; P. Martin, wife and four children, of California; and John Lee, Chicago. It is not stated whether these were saved or not, but it is thought but few passengers are lost, except those in the swamped boat. It is thought some of the firemen perished. But three mail bags were saved, among them one from Glasgow. The California Associated Press dispatches were lost.

Department of West Virginia. Headquarters Department West Virginia, Feb. 22.—Capt. Wallace, of the 23d Illinois Infantry, returned this evening from a scout to Morefield. Hardy county, where he captured Lt. Parker, 7th Virginia rebel cavalry, and seven privates, three horses, equipments, &c. Capt. Wallace is the hero of Greenland Gap, where he fought the rebel Jones last May with eighty men against twenty-five hundred for several hours, killing and wounding more of the enemy than he had men in his command. He was finally overpowered and captured HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT WEST VIR He was finally overpowered and captured by the enemy's setting fire to the roof of his block house. Lt. Parker was in command of the guard that took Capt. Wallace and company to Richmond. He is now Capt. Wallace's prisoner. Such is the fate

The Escaped Prisoners.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 22.—A dispatch just received by the commanding General from Col. West, commanding at Williamsburg, says the following officers escaped from Richmond have arrived at Williamsburg: Col. Chas. A. Tildon. 18th Massachusetts; Major Hooper, 15th Massachusetts; Major Hooper, 15th Massachusetts; Capt. Chamberlain, 90th New York; Lient. Randolph, 5th U. S. A.; and Capt. Fisher, of the Signal Corps. This makes fifty in all who have arrived here in safety. Richmond papers of to-day state that they have recaptured forty-eight. This leaves cleven still out.

NO. 206.

From Buogetille

TELEGRAPHIC.

NEW YORK. Feb. 23.—A special to the Herald from Knoxville 17th, via Houseville 22d, says: Affairs at Knowythe for four days past have been threatening, beet the enemy, who had appeared in some force at Strawberry Plains, have recrossed the river; owing to a freshet in Holstein. The enemy are now reported to be moving toward Georgia, with their cavalry on the Marysville road, and their infantry passing near the base of Smoky Mountains. There is no present anticipation of an attack here, which may be made after the river falls.

Seizure of the Tuscarora

Boston, Feb. 23 .- A vessel which has arrived here brings news from Capetown, Dec. 31st, that the rebel privateer Tuscarora had been seized by the British authorities for violationg neutrality laws, by landing a portion of her cargo on that coast.

Aug. 20.
"One of the oldest and most reliable houses in bu-siness."—Louisville, Ky., Journal, July 21.

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